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2 Hughes (C. Ct. Rep.), 431 (1877); *Planters' Ins. Co. v. Myers*, 55 Miss. 479 (1885).

A policy contained the stipulation that "if any broker or other person than the insured shall have procured this insurance to be taken by the company, such broker or other person shall be considered the agent of the insured and not of the company." The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in *Kisler v. Mut. Ins. Co.*, 128 Pa. 553 (1889), held that a man who made out the policy, collected the premiums and sent them to the company, did not come within this provision, *Eilenberger v. Ins. Co.*, 89 Pa. 464 (1879), being cited with approval. Even if the agent has precise instruction from the company that he consider himself agent of the insured rather than of the company, such instruction will not, in the absence of knowledge on the part of the insured, be of binding effect, and the company will be liable for the neglect of the agent in ascertaining the risk of placing the policy: *Bebee v. Hartford County Nat. Ins. Co.*, 25 Conn. 51 (1856).

BOOK REVIEWS.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN LAW BOOKS. Reprinted from the Lawyers' Reference Manual of Law Books and Citations. By CHARLES C. SOULE. Edition of 1883. Boston: The Boston Book Co. 1897.

Some such work as this is absolutely indispensable to the busy student or practitioner, and The Lawyers' Reference Manual is the best of its kind. The present little volume appears as a result of the larger work's having gone out of print pending revision and enlargement. We shall watch with interest for the appearance of the revised edition.

NEWTON'S DIGEST OF PATENT OFFICE TRADE-MARK DECISIONS. By J. T. NEWTON, Examiner of Trade-Marks, U. S. Patent Office. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1896.

Mr. Newton's book has the unique distinction of being the only digest of Patent Office decisions on the subject of trade-marks. It contains fac similes of marks admitted to registration and also of those refused, and will thus greatly assist in the selection of devices, and in determining the many perplexing questions constantly arising concerning trade-mark registrations. Mr. Newton's position eminently qualifies him for the work he has undertaken, and the success he has achieved bears witness to that fact.

A DISCUSSION OF THE LAW OF CONTEMPT. Written and published by W. F. BAILEY. Eau Claire, Wis. 1897.

This pamphlet considers the effect of statutory provisions upon the power of courts to punish contempts, and the review of their

proceedings, by means of writs of prohibition. The discussion has special reference to the celebrated and fiercely attacked Wisconsin case of *State v. Doolittle*, in which an attorney was cited to appear before the court to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in publishing articles and making statements outside the court room impugning the honesty of the judge. The articles in question were distributed to the officers of the court and to the jurors. Pending this proceeding the Supreme Court of the State issued a peremptory writ restraining the Circuit Court from proceeding with, or enforcing its judgment in the matter of the alleged contempt. Judge Bailey, of the lower court, here defends his action by an exhaustive examination of the cases.

The learned judge's arguments seem scarcely conclusive. It may have been to his advantage, but scarcely to the public's, to lock up his political opponents for contempt.

MINERAL LAW DIGEST, EMBRACING A DIGEST OF DECISIONS OF THE COURTS AND OF THE LAND DEPARTMENT, UNDER THE PUBLIC MINERAL LAND LAWS. A Brief Manual of Procedure, with Forms, and a Manual of Mineral Surveys and Departmental Regulations. By HORACE F. CLARK, Land and Mining Attorney, Washington, D. C.; CHARLES C. HELTMAN, Assistant Chief Mineral Division General Land Office.; CHARLES F. CONSAUL, Examiner of Contests, Mineral Division, General Land Office. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1897.

This work includes in its scope all decisions under the United States mineral land laws, both in the State and Federal courts, and by its arrangement insures its value to the practitioner whose consultation must be in haste. Those statements of law which might be looked for under any one of several heads, have been placed under every one of such heads, making the citations always easy to find. The authors have thus wisely refused to seek brevity at the expense of completeness. The statement is made that this is the "only work ever published covering the entire field of mineral land law." The accuracy of this claim of exhaustiveness may well be questioned in so far as it applies to the mining law of the Eastern States; for example, the book has no reference to the leading Pennsylvania case of *Pennsylvania Coal Co. v. Sanderson*, 113 Pa. 126 (1886); but decisions from the Western States and Territories appear in great profusion, and the work will no doubt prove very valuable to the lawyer whose practice lies in those fields.

THE ORDER OF THE COIF. By ALEXANDER PULLING, Serjeant-at-Law. Boston, Mass.: The Boston Book Co. 1897.

This interesting historical work seems to be designed with a view to perpetuating by means of authentic records the honor and dignity of the English order of Serjeants-at-Law, which, the author claims with pardonable pride, has always "afforded a large supply